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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/620,098
Filing Date: July 14, 2003
Appellant(s): ORTIZ, LUIS M.

Luis Ortiz
Reg. No. 36,230
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 7/3/08 appealing from the Office action mailed 7/12/03.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The following are the related appeals, interferences, and judicial proceedings known to the examiner which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal:

U.S. 09/902,348.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

No amendment after final has been filed.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,578,203	Anderson, Jr. et al.	6-2003
5,164,827	Paff	11-1992

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(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18-24, 25, 33-38, 44-48, 50-58, 65-70, 74-80, and 83-85 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827.**

In regard to claim 1, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, discloses a method for capturing, transmitting and processing arena camera views in an entertainment arena as video for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer, said method comprising the steps of:

transmitting said at least two arena camera views provided from at least two synchronized cameras to a server (interface device 28 reads on the server since it performs the functions of the server of the claimed invention) (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15 and column 4, lines 6-54: the synchronized camera are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event);

processing said at least two arena camera views at said server for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer (see column 6,

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lines 5-47: the video is processed by combining it with the audio in order to display the video that is selected by the user along with the audio); and

enabling display of at least one arena camera view (see column 3, lines 11-15: the video signal 22 provides a camera view from one of the different video cameras located at different locations around the stadium) on a display screen (display 101) associated with at least one remote viewer (receiver 75) in response to user selection of said at least one arena camera view from said at least two arena camera views at the at least one remote viewer (the user selects the views with user interface 94 that sends control signals 92), thereby enabling a user of the at least one remote viewer to view the at least one arena camera view through said display screen associated with the remote viewer (see column 6, lines 5-47).

The Anderson reference does not disclose simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera and at least one slave camera located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views.

Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses a method for capturing, transmitting and processing arena camera views that simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera (see figure 6, element 100) and at least one slave camera (see figure 6, elements SD1-SD5) located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of

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the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views (see abstract and column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, to have the step of simultaneously capturing at least two arena camera views of a live entertainment activity in an arena using a primary camera and at least one slave camera located proximate to the arena wherein movement of the at least one slave camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera enabling the primary camera and the at least one slave camera to remain focused on a similar target of interest in the arena while simultaneously capturing the at least two arena camera views, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

In regard to claims 33 and 65, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, discloses a system for transmitting over a communication network more than one video perspective provided by synchronized camera simultaneously capturing multiple views of an entertainment activity at an arena for display at remote viewers, said system comprising:

cameras located proximate to an arena for capturing more than one video perspective of entertainment activity in the arena, wherein more than one video perspective of entertainment activity can be transmitted from said cameras to a server (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 15 and column 4, lines 6-54: the cameras are considered to be the video cameras positioned around the event); and

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a server (see figure 3, element 28) for processing more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for display on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer or hand held device physically located in the arena (see column 6, lines 5-47: the video is processed by combining the video and audio data for transfer in order to display the video and play audio that is selected by the user on the remote device); and

a communications network (see figure 1 and column 6, lines 50-55: the network may be via satellites and/or communications networks) for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity can be communicated from said server through said communications network to at least one remote viewer or hand held device (receiver 75) for selective display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on a display screen associated with at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 25-55: the interface device 28 transmits the video and audio signals to the receiver 75 over a communication network);

wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is displayed on said at least one display screen in response to a user selection at the at least one hand held device, thereby enabling the user of said at least one hand held device to view at least one of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity through said at least on hand held device (see column 6, lines 25-66: the user selects the desired views and sounds with the user interface 94).

The Anderson reference does not disclose that the cameras comprise synchronized cameras including a primary camera and at least one slave camera.

Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses a camera system comprising synchronized cameras including primary camera (see figure 6, element 100) and at least one slave camera (see figure 6, elements SD1-SD5 and abstract and column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, to have synchronized cameras including a primary camera and at least one slave camera, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

In regard to claims 2 and 34, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 1 and 33, respectively. The Puff reference discloses further comprising the step of configuring said primary camera and said at least one slave camera using a computer (see figure 6, element 10) to enable movement of said at least one slave camera that is dependent on movement of said at least one primary camera (see column 3, line 23 to column 4, line 24).

In regard to claim 3, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses wherein the at least one remote viewer comprises a hand held device (see column 6, lines 5-14).

In regard to claim 4, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said remote viewer comprises a digital entertainment monitor (see column 6, lines 14-18).

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In regard to claim 6, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 5. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said user input comprises a user selection via said remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23). The Anderson reference does not disclose wherein the user input comprises a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the at least one remote viewer.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art for a user input to comprise a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the image display, in order for the user to easily view the options and select the desired function on the device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, wherein the user input comprises a user selection of a button on a GUI associated with the at least one remote viewer, in order for the user to easily view the options and select the desired function on the device.

In regard to claims 13 and 14, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising the step of transmitting said at least one arena camera view from said server to the at least one remote viewer for display on said display screen associated with said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 24-47), wherein transmission of the at least one arena camera view from said server is through a wireless communication network (see column 6, lines 9-14) or a data communication network (see column 6, lines 9-14 and 25-47).

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In regard to claims 15 and 16, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claims 13 and 14, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 50-55) or a cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

In regard to claims 18-24, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claims 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 1, and 27, respectively. It is implied that the system of the Anderson reference will capture any event held in the arena will be captured by the camera when in operation, since the invention may be used in the contexts of a sporting event or other applications (see column 3, lines 1-6).

In regard to claim 25, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claim 2. The Paff reference discloses further comprising the step of associating one primary camera with more than one synchronized camera (see abstract).

In regard to claims 35 and 36, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising at least one remote viewer, wherein said at least one remote viewer comprises a hand held device or a digital entertainment device (see column 6, lines 5-14).

In regard to claim 37, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a controller for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity from said server to said at least one remote viewer in response to a

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request from an authorized user at said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23).

In regard to claim 38, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 37. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said request is provided to said server following user input at said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 14-23).

In regard to claim 44, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a communications module for transmitting the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity to remote viewers provided in the form of hand held devices located at the arena for display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on said display screen associated with said at least one remote viewer (see column 6, lines 24-47).

In regard to claims 45 and 74 and 75, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827 discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a wireless transmission module of communicating the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity from said server through a cellular communications system and network or WiFi communication network to the remote viewers for selective display of the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity on a display screen associated with said remote viewers (see column 3, lines 29-44, column 4, lines 50-52 and column 6, lines 9-47)

In regard to claims 46, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 33. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising a communications network associated with said server, wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is communicated from said server through said communications network for display on a display screen associated with said remote viewers (see column 6, lines 25-55).

In regard to claims 47, 48, 76, and 77, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 46 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 49-55) or a digital cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

In regard to claims 50-56, 78, and 83-85, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33, 37, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 65, 74, 75, and 77. It is implied that the system of the Anderson reference will capture any event held in the arena will be captured by the camera when in operation, since the invention may be used in the contexts of a sporting event or other applications (see column 3, lines 1-6).

In regard to claims 57 and 79, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 34 and 65, respectively. The Anderson reference discloses further comprising the step of associating at least one in-play camera (see column 3, lines 11-15).

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In regard to claims 58 and 80, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 33 and 65. The Anderson reference further comprising at least one in-play camera associated with a participant moving in the arena (see column 3, lines 11-15).

In regard to claims 66 and 69, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a wireless communications network (see column 4, lines 50-52).

In regard to claim 67, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a satellite communications network (see column 6, lines 50-55).

In regard to claims 68 and 70, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claim 65. The Anderson reference discloses wherein said communications network comprises a digital cable television network (see column 4, lines 46-50).

3. Claims 7, 9, 10, 39, 40, 42, and 71-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, as applied to claims 1, 33, and 65 above, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654.

In regard to claim 7, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method of claim 1. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising the step of recording said at least one arena camera view in a

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memory associated with the at least one remote viewer in response to a user input via said remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, to have the step of recording said at least one arena camera view in a memory associated with the at least one remote viewer in response to a user input via said remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claim 9, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the method of claim 7. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said memory location comprises storage media (see column 5, lines 45-51).

In regard to claim 10, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the method of claim 8. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said at least one arena camera view comprises an instant replay (see column 5, lines 49-51).

In regard to claims 39 and 71, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively, further comprising at least one remote viewer (see figure 1, element 75). The Anderson reference does not

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disclose further comprising a recorder for recording the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for replay at least one remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, to have a recorder for recording the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for replay at least one remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claims 40 and 72, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the system of claims 33 and 65, respectively. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose comprising a memory for storing the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity captured by the synchronized cameras in the arena, wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is accessible as recorded video data from the memory for selective display at said at least one remote viewer.

Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the use of a handheld device that records data that is received from a camera in to its own memory storage to review after image capture (see column 5, lines 45-51).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, the have a memory for storing the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity captured by the synchronized cameras in the arena, wherein the more than one video perspective of entertainment activity is accessible as recorded video data from the memory for selective display at said at least one remote viewer, in order to give the user the option of replaying the video at a later time.

In regard to claims 42 and 73, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Narayanaswami, US 6,657,654, discloses the system of claims 40 and 72, respectively. The Narayanaswami reference discloses wherein said recorded video data from said at least one arena camera view comprises an instant replay (see column 5, lines 49-51).

4. Claims 27, 59, 60, 61, 81 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, as applied to claims 2 and 34, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250.

In regard to claims 27, 59, 60, 81 and 82, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 2 and 33. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising the step of configuring said at least one primary camera or slave camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect the location and direction of at least one RF tag associated with a target within said arena and wherein movement of said at least one slave camera is

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synchronized to movement of the primary camera based upon movement of said RF tag and the target.

Honey et al., US 6,154,250, discloses a method for transmitting and displaying arena camera views for display at a remote viewer, said method comprising the step of configuring said at least one primary camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect at least one RF tag associated with a participant within said arena (see column 10, lines 1-23).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250, to have the step of configuring said at least one primary camera or slave camera to comprise at least one RF tag detector that is adapted to detect the location and direction of at least one RF tag associated with a target within said arena, in order to quickly and automatically detect the participants in the arena to photograph. It is implied that the slave camera of the Paff camera is synchronized to movement of the primary camera based upon movement of said RF tag and target, when the primary camera tracks the RF tag and target, since the slave will follow the primary.

In regard to claim 61, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Honey et al., US 6,154,250, method of claim 59. The Honey reference discloses further comprising the step of tracking said participant utilizing said at least one RF tag associated with said participant moving within said arena (see column 2, lines 25-35: two sensors are used to track the location of the target).

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5. Claims 31 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827 as applied to claims 2 and 34 above, and further in view of Pryor, US 6,766,036.

In regard to claims 31 and 63, Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, discloses the method and system of claims 2 and 34. The Anderson and Paff references do not disclose further comprising: a laser source located at said primary camera, wherein an optical light beam is transmittable from said laser source towards a moving target within said arena; a laser light detector associated with said at least one slave camera, wherein said laser light detector identifies termination of a laser beam emanating from said laser source where the laser beam impinges on the moving target; and a tracking module for automatically tracking the moving target within said arena based on the identification of the termination of the laser beam on the moving target via said laser light detector.

Pryor, US 6,766,036, discloses a camera system that uses special filtered pixels in the master camera to detect laser light projected on an object (see column 10, lines 3-15) and once the master camera determines the object location the slave cameras then look in the expected location to capture the object (see column 10, lines 24-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to modify Anderson, Jr. et al., US 6,578,203, in view of Paff, US 5,164,827, and further in view of Pryor, US 6,766,036, to have a laser source located at said primary camera, wherein an optical light beam is transmittable from said laser source towards a moving target within said arena; a laser light detector associated with said at least one

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slave camera, wherein said laser light detector identifies termination of a laser beam emanating from said laser source where the laser beam impinges on the moving target; and a tracking module for automatically tracking the moving target within said arena based on the identification of the termination of the laser beam on the moving target via said laser light detector, in order to quickly and automatically move the camera into the correct position.

(10) Response to Argument

The applicant asserts the Anderson reference (US 6,578,203) is not suitable prior art against the appellant's claimed invention for the following reasons:

- 1) The Ander reference does not teach a server;
- 2) The Anderson reference does not provide a suggestion or motivation for one skilled in the art to incorporate master-slave cameras within its live entertainment venue system; and
- 3) The remote device of the Anderson reference is not operated as a handheld device.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

The Anderson reference discloses an interface device (28) for processing more than one video perspective of entertainment activity for display on a display screen (display 100) associated with at least one remote viewer (receiver 75) physically located in the arena by combining the video and audio data for transfer in order to display the video and play audio that is selected by the user on the remote device (see column 6, lines 5-47). The interface is an equivalent to the server of the claimed invention since it performs the same functions of processing the video data and distributing it to the user. Even though the interface device is an analog device and the does not specifically disclose storing the video data, as a conventional

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server would, the claimed invention does not specify these requirements. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, that the server of the claimed invention could be implemented as software or as hardware. Since the server of the claimed invention transmits live video, there is no need for the interfere device to be able to store the video data in order to read on the appellant's invention. Therefore, the Anderson reference discloses a server.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the Anderson reference discloses the invention may be used for auto racing or at sporting events (see column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 6), wherein the camera follow car around a track or the movement of a ball or players on a playing surface. Since the cameras are following a central object, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the cameras operate in a master-slave system. Thus automating the system, allowing one cameraman to control all the cameras by only controlling one camera and making the movement of the cameras quicker and more uniform, ensuring the desired subject is captured in all the cameras from the different angles. The Anderson reference and Puff reference are in the same field of application of photographing an object from an observation perspective. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the camera system of the Anderson reference with the master-slave system of the Puff reference.

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The Anderson reference discloses the receiver 75 is a handheld device in column 6, lines 11-13 where it states, “the spectator may carry the receiver 75 around with him to any desirable location in or around the stadium”. Carrying the device around implies the device is held the user's hands. Therefore, the Anderson remote device is a handheld device.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

gvs

September 17, 2008

Conferees:

/Lin Ye/

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Lin Ye, SPE

/Sinh N Tran/

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Gevell Selby, Assistant Examiner /Gevell Selby/